Unaudited Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

<u>for</u>

Carron Mann Ltd

Previously known as Promenade Jewellers Ltd

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Carron Mann Ltd previously known as Promenade Jewellers Ltd

Company Information For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

DIRECTORS:	C B B Mann
	Mrs E A Mann

SECRETARY: Mrs E A Mann

REGISTERED OFFICE: 18 The Promenade

Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL50 1LR

REGISTERED NUMBER: 00329260 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Kingscott Dix Limited

Chartered Accountants

Goodridge Court Goodridge Avenue

Gloucester Gloucestershire GL2 5EN

BANKERS: National Westminster Bank Plc

117 St Mary Street

Cardiff CF10 1LG

Abridged Balance Sheet 31 January 2019

CURRENT ASSETS	Notes	31.1.19 £	31.1.18 £
Stocks Debtors Cash in hand		995,694 150,052 8 1,145,754	1,051,545 122,630 <u>689</u> 1,174,864
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year NET CURRENT ASSETS TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		798,385 798,385	798,943 798,943
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one year NET ASSETS	5	237,953 560,432	247,307 551,636
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Retained earnings SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		5,000 <u>555,432</u> 560,432	5,000 <u>546,636</u> <u>551,636</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 January 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at
- the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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Abridged Balance Sheet - continued 31 January 2019

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Income Statement and an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 January 2019 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 2 July 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

C B B Mann - Director

Mrs E A Mann - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Carron Mann Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Fixtures and fittings - 10% on cost Computer equipment - 25% on cost

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are recognised at transaction price.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year. If not, they are presented as creditors falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised at transaction price.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 13 (2018 - 12).

4 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

4.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Totals
	COST		£
	At 1 February 2018		
	and 31 January 2019		125,603
	DEPRECIATION		
	At 1 February 2018		
	and 31 January 2019		_125,603
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 January 2019		
	At 31 January 2018		
5.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN FIVE YEARS		
		31.1.19	31.1.18
		£	£
	Repayable by instalments		
	Bank loans more 5 yr by instal	<u>194,453</u>	203,807

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued For The Year Ended 31 January 2019

6. **SECURED DEBTS**

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	31.1.19	31.1.18
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	54,242	54,822
Bank loans	_ 247,353	256,807
	301,595	311,629

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.